

New York's Greatest Labor Day Parade

For eleven solid hours on Labor Day, New York's Fifth Avenue resounded to the music of hundreds of bands, 174,000 pairs of marching feet and the applause of 600,000 spectators as the city's labor movement turned out in full force for the greatest labor celebration ever held. The RWDSU, with thousands of marchers making up one of the most colorful of contingents, surpassed last year's fine showing. Below, leading off RWDSU contingent, are from left, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann, an RWDSU member; Exec. Sec. Jack Paley; Pres. Max Greenberg; and Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps. Behind them are 'Record' Managing Editor Bernard Stephens and Editor Max Steinbock. For more news and photos of the big parade, see Pages 5 and 6.



Labor Spearheads Big Drive To Register for Nov. 8 Election

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Organized labor throughout the United States is helping to spearhead this year's unprecedented drive to get millions of eligible voters to register and vote in the November elections, with RWDSU locals pitching in with their resources.

In line with the decision of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to conduct a "massive" registration drive while there is still time, Pres. George Meany has sent out a letter to all affiliated bodies throughout the country to push registration as hard as possible. Already half a million posters are in the mails together with TV and radio "spots" urging registration and voting.

Instead of general exhortations, however, the AFL-CIO appeals are based on the importance of voting in terms of such issues as jobs, civil rights, schools, housing and medical care for the aged.

In New York City, local unions of the RWDSU are active participants in the Central Labor Council's drive to register its million members and their families for the election. The Council has adopted a suggestion of Bill Michelson, organization director of District 65 and an RWDSU vice-president, to poll all trade unionists by post card as to whether or not they have registered, and then to follow up with strong urging that those who have not registered, do so during the Oct. 10 through Oct. 15 registration period.

Aid Spanish-Speaking Members

RWDSU locals are also offering assistance to Spanish-speaking members who are first voters. Those who do not have a school diploma must take a literacy test given only in English, and in the past this has kept many thousands of Puerto Ricans from the polls. Several locals are planning to assist these members to pass the literary test.

In his Labor Day speech in New York where he led the city's huge Labor Day parade, Meany stressed the poor record of America in going to the polls as compared with many of the other great democracies. As compared with 70, 80 and even 90 percent records in many countries, the American average—including organized workers—is just about 55 percent in Presidential elections and even lower in off-year elections.

The importance of the registration drive has been emphasized in latest Census Bureau reports showing that about 107,000,000 Americans, not including 2,000,000 in the armed forces, will be old enough to vote in the November election. This leaves 40,000,000 not registered. Women of voting age are estimated at 56,100,000, outnumbering men by 5,200,000. This preponderance of eligible women voters has resulted in special efforts to register them.

Each day has seen an increase in the tempo of the registration drives as final dates for the voters to get their names down on the voting lists gets closer and closer. Workers still have up to one month in most of the states where registration is still possible, final dates running from early Sept. 9 in Rhode Island to a last-minute registration deadline, Nov. 5, in Idaho, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Meanwhile, organized labor is playing an indirect role in the Kennedy National

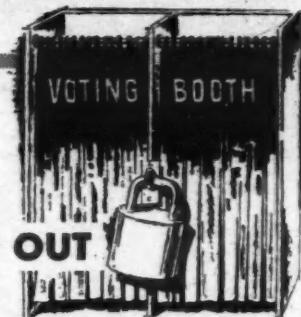
Voters Registration Committee, of which Roy Reuther is deputy chairman. Reuther has taken a leave of absence from his job with the United Automobile Workers and is now on a tour that is carrying him to such cities as Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Kansas City and St. Louis.

The committee reported that a saturation

registration drive has paid off in a Baltimore district where it was found that for every 100 registered voters there were 87 unregistered. After rounding up numerous volunteers and ringing thousands of doorbells, the committee registered 1,000 of the 3,500 unregistered voters in three days.

REGISTER NOW VOTE LATER

YOU'RE
LOCKED OUT
of the
election UNLESS YOU'RE
A REGISTERED VOTER



Listed below are the final dates for registration for the Nov. 8 election in the 36 states in which RWDSU members live.

Members are reminded that the dates, hours and methods of registration vary from state to state, and within the state from locality to locality. It is urged that members check with their local unions or election boards for the dates and times of registration in their localities.

ALABAMA: Oct. 28.	MISSOURI: Kansas City, Oct. 12; St. Louis, Oct. 15; varies elsewhere.
ARKANSAS: No registration; poll tax deadline Oct. 1.	NEBRASKA: Lincoln and Omaha, Oct. 28; cities 7,400-40,000, Oct. 29.
CALIFORNIA: Sept. 16.	NEW HAMPSHIRE: Cities, Oct. 29; large towns, Nov. 5.
CONNECTICUT: Oct. 15.	NEW JERSEY: Sept. 29.
DELAWARE: Oct. 15.	NEW YORK: Oct. 15.
FLORIDA: Oct. 8.	NORTH CAROLINA: Oct. 29.
GEORGIA: Closed.	OHIO: Sept. 28.
ILLINOIS: Oct. 10.	OREGON: Oct. 8.
INDIANA: Oct. 10.	PENNSYLVANIA: Sept. 19.
IOWA: Oct. 29.	RHODE ISLAND: Closed Sept. 9.
KANSAS: Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Oct. 18; elsewhere, Oct. 28.	SOUTH CAROLINA: Oct. 8.
KENTUCKY: Sept. 16.	TENNESSEE: Counties over 25,000 population, Oct. 19; elsewhere, Oct. 29.
LOUISIANA: Oct. 8.	TEXAS: No registration; poll tax receipt required to vote.
MAINE: varies by towns and cities, generally one week before election.	VERMONT: Nov. 5; not required if on "check list."
MARYLAND: Baltimore and counties with permanent registration, Sept. 26; elsewhere, Sept. 18, 20.	VIRGINIA: Oct. 8.
MASSACHUSETTS: Oct. 7.	WEST VIRGINIA: Oct. 8.
MICHIGAN: Oct. 10.	WISCONSIN: Oct. 26.
MINNESOTA: Oct. 18.	
MISSISSIPPI: Closed.	

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rwdsu RECORD

Economy Lags as Election Draws Closer

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Any idea that a pre-election spurt in the American economy is in the works received a dash of cold water with publication of July figures on manufacturers' orders and August figures on construction activity. These showed that new and that the value of total new construction in August of this year was one percent less than the equivalent annual rate in July and 5 percent below the August 1959 level.

On the crucial manufacturing front the Commerce Department reported that new orders slipped to \$29.4 billion during July for a loss of \$700 million, or 2 percent from June. This was the lowest volume of monthly orders since last November when the steel strike was still in progress.

Total factory sales in July also dropped to \$30.6 billion, or \$200 million from the previous month. There was some pick-up in steel shipments but this was more than offset by lower automobile factory sales.

How much improvement can be expected in automobile sales is still open to question. The Wall Street Journal reports that with the 1961 model year coming up fast, there are still about 800,000 unsold new American cars in dealers' show-rooms throughout the country. Dealers are faced with the problem of getting rid of these cars before the 1961 models start flooding in.

The paper points out that unless the 1960 models get out of the way fast enough, manufacturers will start examining their 1961 production schedules with a view to cutting down. This, in turn, would have a depressing effect on steel production which has recently been showing some improvement, and would hurt

other industries influenced by what happens in autos.

Already the United Automobile Workers report a possible cutback of 20 percent in production by the White Motor Company's Cleveland plant. Another production cutback in trucks has been announced by Eaton Manufacturing Company's axle division, also in Cleveland.

Meanwhile August spending for new building construction fell for the third month in a row. The Commerce Department reported also that the value of new construction during the first eight months of 1960 was \$35.5 billion, or three percent less than the total for the same period last year.

LABOR BACKS KENNEDY FOR PRESIDENT, RWDSU ENDORSEMENT UNANIMOUS

WASHINGTON (PAI)—An "enthusiastic" endorsement of the Democratic ticket of Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson has been voted by the AFL-CIO General Board as in the "best interests of the United States and the labor movement." The General Board, upon which all AFL-CIO affiliates are represented, called on all AFL-CIO members to give these candidates for President and Vice President of the United States "full and unstinting support."

Scuttling of Labor Bills Goes to Voters Nov. 8

WASHINGTON (PAI)—American voters will have their opportunity to fix the responsibility for the colossal flop of the botball session of the 86th Congress when they cast their ballots in November.

This was the setting as the traditional Labor Day opening of the Presidential campaign got underway with Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy on an 18-state tour and GOP nominee Richard M. Nixon making his news from his hospital bed in Washington where he is confined with an ailing knee.

The adjournment of Congress with such essential legislation as minimum wage, adequate medical care for the aged, housing, and education dying on the vine, will assuredly rate high as a campaign issue.

Kennedy has already announced that he will take the failure of Congress to act directly to the people. Just prior to adjournment he took the floor of the Senate to place the blame for the defeat of key legislation on President Eisenhower's threat to veto the measures.

In a speech by telephone to the New York State AFL-CIO convention, Kennedy declared:

"It is inconceivable to me that anyone could oppose these measures. How can a nation as rich as ours tolerate substandard wages? How can we justify the absence of a decent program of health care for our older citizens? Why must so many of our children attend crowded and inadequate schools, and live in squalid homes? Why must we continue to have unfair and arbitrary restrictions on labor's right to use its economic power in support of its legitimate collective bargaining objectives?

"But, we have just begun to fight. If the American people give us their support at the polls in November and elect a Democratic administration and a liberal Congress, we will be able to give this country the legislation and the leadership it so badly needs."

Kennedy declared that he did everything on the minimum wage issue "to achieve a reasonable compromise of the differences between the Senate and House bills. I supported an effort made by Senator Prouty, a Republican, to bring about a reasonable settlement. Unfortunately, Senator Prouty's efforts were not supported by his Republican colleagues on either the Senate or the House side. These other Republicans refused to accept or work for the \$1.25 minimum wage bill or the much milder minimum wage legislation endorsed by President Eisenhower which was contained in the Prouty amendment."

The Republicans and Dixiecrats would not budge from the 15-cent raise in minimum wage over a three-year period and restricted extension of coverage. Kennedy said to accept this would be a "deception of the American people."

Despite the fact that the Democrats had an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress, labor's legislative program fared poorly in the 86th Congress. A coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats was the actual majority and it used its advantage to axe most of the legislative program.



The Executive Board of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union quickly followed the AFL-CIO action with its own endorsement of the Democratic national ticket. A poll of the vice-presidents of RWDSU by Pres. Max Greenberg resulted in a unanimous endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson slate, and a call to affiliates of RWDSU "to exert every effort to insure not only the highest possible vote for John F. Kennedy, but also the election of a liberal majority in both houses of Congress, which will be able to override the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that has frustrated the desires of the American people during the last seven and one-half years."

Pres. Greenberg, in announcing the RWDSU Board's action, issued an urgent appeal for a speed-up in contributions to COPE, declaring: "Let's get the ammunition to help labor's candidates win in November."

'Nixon Voted Against the People'

The AFL-CIO General Board, in its statement of endorsement, had strong words against the Republican nominee, Richard M. Nixon, saying:

"On almost every issue between the money interest and the people's interest—housing, schools, health and all the rest—Kennedy voted with the people, Nixon voted against the people."

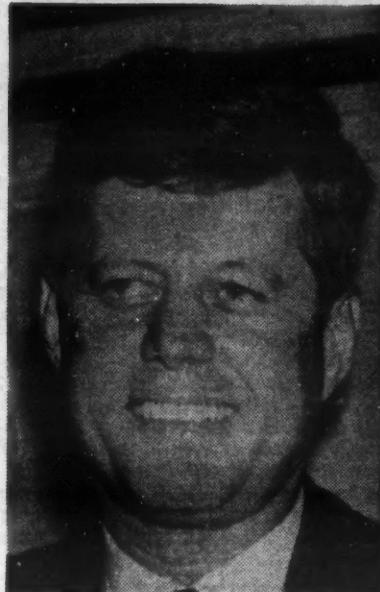
The General Board said that Nixon's history as a "partisan campaigner raises grave questions of his fitness," adding:

"Quibbles over precise wording cannot conceal the fact that Nixon impugned the loyalty of a Congressman, a nominee of the Senate, a Secretary of State and a President of the United States in his various electoral adventures. Since he is neither naive nor uninformed, we must conclude he knew better in every case. We find it difficult to attribute such conduct to youthful exuberance."

According to the record, Kennedy was listed as voting "right" according to the COPE scoreboard, 91.6 percent of the time, while Nixon voted wrong 77.6 percent.

"It should be noted," declared the General Board, "that on some matters Kennedy did not always agree with the AFL-CIO position, even though on direct labor issues he was by our standards 100 percent right while Nixon was 100 percent wrong. Good faith disagreements on some matters are inevitable and should properly be taken in the context of the record as a whole."

On Johnson, the General Board said that he "is the most influential figure to be nominated for Vice President since the early years of the Republic." It declared that "we have not always agreed with Johnson, in particular since he entered Congress. But on balance he has a liberal record; and what is more important it has become increasingly liberal with the years."



SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY
Wins Labor Endorsement

RWDSU Board's Resolution Of Endorsement

The Executive Board of the RWDSU, like the leadership of other international unions, is deeply concerned with the 1960 Presidential election. On the results of this election will depend the future well-being of our members and their families, our fellow Americans and, indeed, the people of the entire world.

In assessing the relative merits of the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, we have taken into consideration not only their records as public officials but the platforms of their parties.

Our objective analysis leads us to the conclusion that Senator John F. Kennedy's vigor, intelligence and dedication to liberal and progressive legislation merit our endorsement. Like our parent organization, the AFL-CIO, we regard the election of Senator Kennedy and his running-mate, Lyndon B. Johnson, "as in the best interests of the U.S. and the labor movement."

We therefore call upon all affiliates of the RWDSU to exert every effort to insure not only the highest possible vote on election day for John F. Kennedy, but also the election of a liberal majority in both houses of Congress, which will be able to override the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that has frustrated the desires of the American people during the last 7½ years.



Top officers of six AFL-CIO unions gather at General Board meeting which endorsed Kennedy-Johnson ticket. From left, George Baldanz of United Textile Workers, Mort Brandenburg of Distillery Workers, Harry Poole of Meat Cutters, Max Greenberg of RWDSU, Daniel Conway of American Bakery Workers and Harry Sayre of Papermakers.

Penn Railroad Shut Down; First Strike in 114 Years

PHILADELPHIA (PAI)—For the first time in the 114-year history of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the nation's largest rail system has been shut down by a strike largely over work rules.

The strike was called by the Transport Workers Union, representing 20,000 oilers, mechanics, repairmen and other non-ops and the System Federation 152, representing 5,000 machinists, sheet metal workers and blacksmiths.

Management made no attempt to continue operation after the strike was called at 12:01 a.m., Sept. 1. In fact, most runs were halted well before deadline to prepare for the shutdown.

There were 27 points at issue in the dispute. Agreement had been reached on seven. The chief demand of the Transport Workers Union concerns job security, protection against outright firing of workers or "furloughing."

Pres. Michael J. Quill said the workers had been trying to resolve these issues for more than three years, using all the labor-management machinery available but that time has run out. He declared the strikers were out to win.

The union has also called for a full Congressional investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad's use of profit-making strike insurance as a strikebreaking weapon against its employees.

Local presidents from all 46 TWU locals throughout the system bitterly denounced the PRR's statement, expressed by its vice president of operations, James P. Newall, that the company's main concern was its \$600,000-a-day "strike insurance" dividend.

In addition to the strikers, some 50,000 other employees of the carrier were affected by the strike.

The Pennsylvania Railroad handles more passengers and more freight than any railroad in the nation.

In the entire Pennsylvania system, stretching along 10,000 miles of track in 13 states and the District of Columbia, from New York to St. Louis, some 722 trains a day carry an average of 136,000 passengers. Long Island Railroad's commuters are affected by the strike because of inability to use Penn Station, the hub of LIRR operations, which is shut down.

'Look Ma, No Hands'

PRINCETON, N.J.—The completely automated assembly line is just around the corner for U.S. factory workers, according to Dr. Harry F. Olson, of the RCA laboratories. The production worker who now controls an assembly line with his hands and feet may control it with his voice alone before very long, said Dr. Olson. RCA, Olson revealed, has already perfected and used a machine that can "understand and respond" to 10 spoken syllables.



SIX YEARS OF HEARINGS in Kohler case pile high as NLRB rules Sheboygan, Wis., plumbingware company guilty of unfair labor practices. Kohler was ordered to rehire 1,700 strikers and bargain collectively with Auto Workers.

Not-So-Funny Comics

SHREVEPORT, La. (PAI)—The use of "comic strips" to attack organized labor came in for sharp words at the Woodworkers' Southern States Regional Council here.

H. Landon Ladd, president of Woodworkers' Region 2, said that a syndicated strip entitled "Jane Arden" gives the impression that "the trade union movement is headed by goons and draws the conclusion that organized labor should be done away with." Ladd said this is an example of the "vast attack that is being made in the press and on radio and television against the labor movement."

'Complete Vindication' for Auto Workers in 6-Year Struggle

Kohler Guilty; NLRB Orders Strikers Reinstated

WASHINGTON (PAI)—After more than six years of bitter struggle, the Kohler strikers have scored a smashing victory with a unanimous decision of the National Labor Relations Board finding the company guilty of "unfair labor practices" after June 1, 1954.

The Board ordered the stubbornly anti-labor plumbingware manufacturer of Sheboygan, Wis., "to bargain collectively with Local 833 of the United Automobile Workers," and ordered reinstatement to their old jobs of most of the 1,700 strikers who had not been permanently replaced prior to June 1, 1954. Strikebreakers hired after that date must be discharged, if necessary, in order to make room for returning strikers.

One member—Joseph A. Jenkins—went even beyond the other four members of the Board and found that Kohler had been guilty of unfair labor practices from the very start of the strike on April 5, 1954. He declared that from the very beginning the company had shown a long-standing "fixed-intent" to precipitate a situation by which the union could be driven out of the plant. In fact, Jenkins accused Kohler of causing the strike itself through his unfair labor practices.

"The decision of the NLRB is a complete and moral victory for the Kohler workers and the UAW," UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared. "It fixes responsibility for the long and bitter strike squarely on the Kohler Co. which has now been ordered to meet its legal and moral responsibility to sit at the bargaining table and

bargain in good faith.

"The Kohler case illustrates a basic problem in American democracy. There is something wrong when workers must wait 6 years to receive a decision from a government agency. The UAW will do everything possible to cooperate with the implementation of the decision and trust that Kohler management will halt its illegal and immoral conduct." Kohler has already stated that it would not take back the strikers until the courts uphold the NLRB, and so considerable litigation is expected before the union's victory becomes a reality.

In only one area did the Board's decision favor the Kohler Company. That was its approval of the discharge of 13 members of the union's strike committee because of their direction of the strike during the early days and of 64 other strikers who participated "in union-directed mass picketing before the plant."

Even here two members of the five-man Board—members Stephen S. Bean and John H. Fanning—held that "Kohler had condoned the strikers' participation in such picketing and therefore could not justify their discharge on this ground." The UAW already has appealed this part of the Board's decision.

The Board's decision, mostly accepting the conclusions of Trial Examiner George A. Downing after 120 days of testimony, was a sweeping set-back to the efforts of Senators Barry Goldwater, Arizona Republican, and Carl Curtis, Nebraska Republican, to turn the McClellan hearings into a condemnation of the UAW and a justification of Kohler.

NLRB Must Rule on Kiss With a Union Label

SAN FRANCISCO (PAI)—It was a stolen kiss, but what the National Labor Relations Board must decide is whether it was a kiss with a union label.

It all happened seven months ago when Office Workers Local 3 and Teamsters Local 860 initiated a drive to organize the workers at the Methodist Publishing Co., a sober, church-owned publishing house.

One day two young clerical workers—Barth Austin and William Butler—were waiting for an elevator. Both Austin and Butler were active on behalf of union organization.

Also waiting at the elevator was an attractive young blonde in the employ of the company, Judy White. According to NLRB Examiner E. Royster, "Austin leaned over and kissed Judy on the back of the neck."

"We cannot afford to keep employees with morals of that type," J. E. Bain, regional manager of the publishing house, firmly declared and a few days later both Austin and Butler were fired. Another employee active on behalf of the union, William Paul, also was discharged because he allegedly showed up late for work.

Not so, said the NLRB Trial Examiner, who decided:

"I found they were discharged because . . . each was active on behalf of the union."

He recommended that the firm be ordered to rehire the three workers and pay back wages and to stop engaging in acts of reprisal against the employees seeking a union.

Now the whole five man NLRB must decide whether Austin and Butler were fired for the union activities or their union label kiss.

Pickets Back at Stork

NEW YORK (PAI)—Those "informational" pickets of the Hotel and Restaurant & Bartenders Union are back in front of the plush Stork Club here following a unanimous ruling of the U. S. Court of Appeals.

The court modified an order of last February which halted three years of picketing of the establishment. The Federal Court ruled that the picketing was a violation of the 1959 Labor Control Act.

The union had withdrawn its demand for recognition and said the pickets were purely informational. Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson disagreed.

However, the Appeals Court said "the finding of the lower court that there was 'reasonable cause to believe that the picketing had as an objective of compelling the employer to bargain or recognize the union was clearly erroneous."

It also served to strengthen powerfully the conclusions of Senator John F. Kennedy, Democratic Presidential nominee and a member of the McClellan committee, that the union was being made a scapegoat in an effort to whitewash the Kohler company.

The case, which has become a landmark in labor history by virtue of the stubborn and patient battle waged by the Kohler strikers over the six long years, already has a written record that stands nearly 16 feet high, including 20,408 pages of testimony and some 1,900 exhibits—the largest record in the Board's history.

Four members of the Board—Chairman Boyd Leedom and members Philip Ray Rodgers, Bean and Fanning—held that "what had begun as an economic strike, after a breakdown in contract negotiations, was converted by Kohler into an unfair labor practices strike on June 1, 1954, by an unlawful wage increase to nonstrikers," and other unlawful practices. As a result of this ruling, Taft-Hartley protection of the rights of the strikers begins only after the June 1 date.

Jenkins disagreed in a sharp dissent on this point declaring that in his judgment "the strike was caused and prolonged by unfair labor practices" on the part of the Kohler Company and that, consequently, the strikers' rights were legally protected from the very beginning.

Jenkins listed at least 10 points showing Kohler's determination to break the union and expressed regret that by its failure to find Kohler guilty from the very beginning, the NLRB was not protecting those strikers who had been permanently replaced before June 1.



Local 1-S float detailed services rendered by union for its 8,000 members. A calliope in local's contingent brought union message, as well as music, to spectators along New York's Fifth Ave. in Labor Day parade.



On reviewing stand in front of N.Y. Public Library are, from left, Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was parade's grand marshall.



This scene was typical of sidewalks along line of march, which extended nearly two miles along Fifth Ave., from 26th to 61st St. Police estimated 174,000 marchers, 600,000 spectators in greatest Labor Day parade ever held.

Greatest Labor Day Parade Ever!

NEW YORK CITY—One of the greatest turnouts of organized trade unionists in American history marched up Fifth Avenue from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sept. 5 in a Labor Day parade that will be long remembered. Police estimated the number of marchers at 174,000, with some 600,000 other New Yorkers on the sidelines watching. The RWDSU did itself proud, with a big, colorful contingent that included many smart bands and exciting floats.

The huge number of marchers—bigger than last year's by 50,000—caused the parade to run about two and one-half hours late, and thus the RWDSU and other contingents marched into the dark of night. But this did not dampen the spirits of the unionists as they sang and shouted slogans calling for a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage, health care for the aged, repeal of repressive labor laws, and the election of labor-backed candidates.

In the reviewing stand at the Public Library, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Grand Marshal of the parade, was joined by Governor Rockefeller, Mayor Wagner and Labor Secretary Mitchell.

Heading up the RWDSU marchers were the officers of the International union, Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley.

Once again one of the biggest single contingents in the entire parade was that of District 65. Thousands of its members were a stirring sight as they marched behind their officers, led by Pres. David Livingston and a national championship band, the Caballeros. The entire '65' Chorus rode on a huge truck and sang union songs to the delight of marchers and bystanders. The union's youth group, women's activities committee, retired members, Security Plan and other sections were represented, as were each of the District's 25 locals.

Heading up the entire RWDSU section of the parade this year was Retail Food Employees Local 338, a massive group outfitted in blue overseas caps, marching behind Pres. Julius Sum and the other local officers, and featuring a Shriners marching team in colorful costumes. R. H. Macy workers, organized in Local 1-S, made up a smart contingent, with one of the parade's most handsome floats advertising the services performed by '1-S' for its members. Pres. Sam Koventaky led the '1-S' marchers, and several union staff members entertained in clown costumes.

Candy and Confectionery Local 50, with a sea of yellow balloons and a unique crowd-pleaser—free candy to parade watchers—was one of the most exuberant marching groups. A beautiful float listed the well-known candy firms under contract with the local. Pres. Frank Scida led the '50' marchers.

Last of the RWDSU contingents, but among the biggest and most enthusiastic, was that of Drug and Hospital Local 1199, led by Pres. Leon Davis. Massed signs shaped as pill bottles proclaimed the union's slogans for both the Drug Division and Hospital Division, the latter group drawing repeated cheers and applause for their courageous struggles to win the right to have a union. A large group of teen-agers marched with '1199' and pepped-up the entire parade route with their songs and cavorting.



District 65 contingent, led by this color guard and union banner, included thousands of members, three floats, seven bands, a hay wagon, busloads of retired members and many other colorful units.



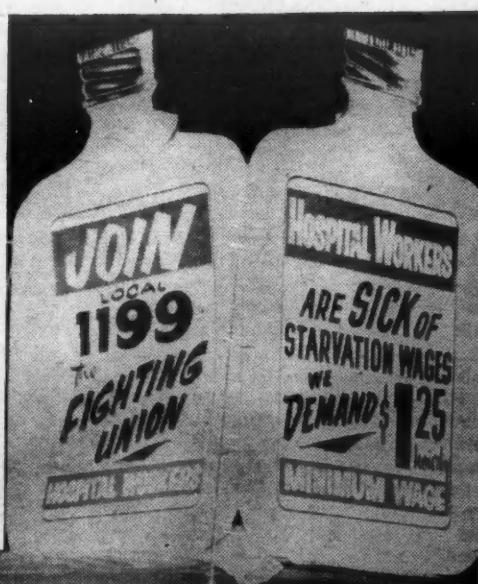
Local 1268 marchers were led by Business Mgr. Joseph Binenbaum, who is flanked by Business Agents Sam Ringle and Irving Truckman. Signs urged spectators to "make New York a 100% union town," and to "register and vote for labor-backed candidates."



Local 338 Pres. Julius Sum, foreground, leads his fellow officers up Fifth Ave. Local's contingent included a band, a precision marching troop of Shriners and hundreds of blue-capped members of the retail food local.



Popular display was this float of Candy & Confectionery Workers Local 50, since members of local distributed candy from it to bystanders. In foreground is Pres. Frank Scida.



Ambulance led hospital workers' contingent, who, together with drug employ-ees, made up Local 1199 group, one of the most-cheered sections in parade.

Northeast



AFTER FOUR DAYS on picketline at A&P bakery division in Newark, N. J., Local 262 strikers hear of tremendous gains just won in settlement, as reported in last issue of *The Record*.



TWO CONGOLESE VISITORS, A. R. Kitkima and Sen. Gilbert Fataki, learn about trade unionism in New York City from Local 1-S Vice Pres. Bill Atkinson (left), Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein and Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, who lead 8,000 organized Macy's Dept. Store employees.

Northern Organizing Drive Continues to Move Ahead

TIMAGAMI, Ont.—Local 915's organizing drive in the north is moving steadily ahead with application for certification made for four more shops in the past two weeks, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit.

The largest of the three shops is Weston Bakeries Ltd., which employs 16 workers at its Kirkland Lake bakery and 19 drivers at 18 communities in northern Ontario and Quebec provinces.

"We have an overwhelming majority of the 35 employees," Kensit said, "and we expect an automatic certification from the Ontario Labour Relations Board."

Application has also been made to represent the six employees of the Cochrane Bottling Works, a soft drink bottler in Cochrane, Ont., Kensit reported.

The third certification application was for five employees of the Pasano Grocery, also in Cochrane.

Vote at Mercier-Shirley

At Mercier-Shirley, a wholesale food warehouse in Cochrane, the management granted all employees a \$50 lump sum bonus in lieu of a 5¢ hourly retroactive increase and the promise of an additional 10¢ hourly in order to beat the union's organizing drive, Kensit said.

"We were successful in having three ineligible employees removed from the voters list and then won the vote 4-3. We expect to be certified in due course," Kensit said.

A contract review committee has been set up in the north to suggest contract

amendments for negotiations with the Dominion Stores management, which are slated to open in the near future, Kensit added.

He reported that the local presently has different contracts with the company for stores at Noranda, Que., and South Porcupine, Timmins, Cochrane, Kapuskasing and Kirkland Lake, all in Ontario.

"The company has been using the agreements against the employees," Kensit said, "but it's our hope that the next set of negotiations will be area-wide and will reach the same basic agreement."

Delegates have been named from each store to meet at Timagami and discuss amendments for the entire northern area. Int'l Rep. Cecil Dahmer, director of Local 414, is expected to outline negotiations with Dominion Stores in the southern Ontario area.

TORONTO, Ont.—A daughter, Jennifer, was born to Jean and Hugh Buchanan here Aug. 24.

Buchanan has been an RWDSU international representative for more than eight years. Formerly director of Local 461, he was named staff supervisor for Ontario this past spring.

"Jennifer will be another member in the ranks," the happy father said.

Election Challenge Upheld In RWDSU Vermont Drive At 26 First Nat'l Stores

BOSTON, Mass.—The NLRB has upheld the New England Joint Board's challenge of a recently-conducted representation election among more than 200 employees of 26 First National Stores in the state of Vermont, it was reported by Irving J. Rich, joint board secretary-treasurer.

The election results were 67 votes for the RWDSU, 33 for another union, and 77 for no union.

The NLRB's acting regional director, Paul Greene, held that the union was correct in challenging 32 employees as supervisors, and that they had no right to vote.

Joseph Honan, joint board president, hailed Greene's finding.

"I think that the exclusion of the managers gives our union an awfully good chance in the next election. In the challenged election, a majority of ballots favored a union over management for the first time in three elections, and the other union will not appear on the ballot in

the next vote."

Local 513 Pres. Joseph Gildea, Guy Coletti and Edward McGovern have been assisting Honan and Rich in the First National campaign.

Rich also announced that the joint board won an NLRB election at the Coca Cola Bottling Co. plant in Lowell Sept. 1. The vote was 14-4 for the RWDSU. Certification is expected shortly.

Peanut Products Plant in Newark Signed by '262'

NEWARK, N. J.—Local 262 has organized the workers at the Peanut Products Corp. plant in nearby Cranford and won a contract, it was reported by Gen. Org. George Braverman and Pres. Anthony Auriema.

"The company recognized our local as bargaining agent after a check of the cards and immediately negotiated a contract with a general wage increase, an arbitration clause, night premium pay, and holidays and vacations with pay," Braverman said.

The plant currently employs 20 workers, but is expected to employ about 100 when it gets into full operation.

Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer informed the local, during the General Council meeting at Atlantic City in June, that Peanut Products, one branch of which is under RWDSU contract in the Indianapolis area, was opening a new plant in New Jersey. The Local 262 officers wasted no time in organizing the newly-opened plant.

Canada

450 Win 30c Boost In B.C. Grocery Field

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A new agreement covering more than 450 members of Local 580 employed in the grocery industry in British Columbia has been ratified by the RWDSU members.

Wage increases, improved vacations and strengthened contract provisions highlight the new agreement, which covers employees of Canadian Safeway's grocery, produce, cheese, coffee and packaging divisions, and employees of W. H. Malkin throughout the province.

The settlement provides a 15¢ hourly wage increase retroactive to Dec. 1, 1958, with another 15¢ boost to go into effect Dec. 1 of this year. The raises will bring the basic rate for warehousemen to \$2.22 an hour in December while truck drivers will earn \$2.04.

The settlement also provides for three

weeks' vacation for employees with five years service. Next year the contract will add a fourth week of vacation for workers with 20 years of service.

The grocery employees also won increased shift premiums of 10 and 15¢, an improved seniority clause and pay for unused sick leave.

The settlement was also negotiated for some 50 office employees of the Malkin stores throughout British Columbia.

'580' Member Wins Back Pay

Gil Gaudry, a former employee of Canadian Safeway (Kingston Supplies) Ltd., will receive a check, expected to amount to \$1,000, because of his unjust discharge by the company in December 1957.

Gaudry's case became an issue in this year's grocery negotiations when the company rejected an arbitration board award.

Gaudry is presently managing a hotel in Prince Rupert.

Jennifer Buchanan Arrives

The South

First Pact With A&P Signed in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—RWDSU members employed at eight A & P stores in this area have ratified their first contract with the A&P management, successfully ending the union's three-year organizing campaign here, it was reported by Ass't Southern Dir. Frank Parker.

The two-year contract covers nearly 200 employees at eight stores in Oak Ridge, Alcoa, Fountain City and Knoxville.

The wage gains run to more than \$10 weekly over the two years, with the work week being cut from 42½ to 40 hours immediately. The 2½-hour reduction amounts to \$3½ weekly to each employee.

"Everyone will get not less than \$2.50 more in their weekly take-home pay with a reduction of 2½ hours right now," Parker said, "and some workers will get more."

For the first year wage rates range from \$54 weekly for new employees to

Wage, Vacation Gain At Ralston Purina In Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Seventy members of Local 28 employed at the Ralston Purina plant here have won wage and fringe gains in a newly-signed three-year contract, it was reported by Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold.

The Ralston Purina workers won a 5¢ hourly cost-of-living boost, a fourth week of vacation after 20 years of service, and an annual wage reopener in the contract.

The plant's hourly pay range will now run from \$1.84 to well over \$2.

Lebold pointed out that before the current negotiations the workers had already won seven paid holidays, health and welfare coverage, a pension plan, sickness benefits and other fringe benefits.

"This plant is about the highest-paid plant in the feed industry in the Carolinas," Lebold said. "Its closest competitor pays between \$1.15 and \$1.25 an hour, while many others operate at a flat \$1 an hour scale."

"Because of the decent wages and good working conditions the union has brought in, the company attracts an able and a stable group of workers," Lebold said.

The local's negotiators included Bill Griffith, president; Charlton Morrow, vice-president; a shop committee and Lebold.

\$75 for workers with five years' service. A \$3.50 weekly pay boost will be made effective at the start of the contract's second year.

Other contract clauses provide an irrevocable check-off; grievance and arbitration procedure; a vacation schedule that provides up to three weeks' vacation after five years of service; five paid holidays; jury duty pay and condolence leave; up to six months maternity leave; a 7¢ hourly night shift premium; and four hours reporting pay.

In addition, the company has agreed to provide and launder all uniforms, post work schedules in advance, give workers two 15-minute rest periods each shift with pay, and allow union representatives to visit the stores on union business.

In an NLRB election held on June 9, the workers chose the RWDSU as their bargaining agent by an 89-73 margin. The election had been ordered by the NLRB after a previous vote had been thrown out because of evidence of unfair labor practices by the company.

Paul Christopher, the AFL-CIO regional director here, assisted in the negotiations and attended the ratification meeting.

Parker hailed the A&P workers for standing firm for the union over more than three years.

He announced that Murl Householder, one of the leaders in the campaign, will be a full-time representative of the local.

The committee that negotiated the contract with A&P included Charles Braden, Eddie Roe, Obia Underwood, Bobby Jacobs, John Black, Clarence Couch, Noah Welch, James Pierce, Householder and Parker.



Hill's Grocery Co. negotiating committee studies terms of new pact.

10c Raise Ends Deadlock At Hill's Warehouse in Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Deadlocked negotiations between Local 261 and the Hills Grocery Co. here have ended with the signing of a two-year contract providing a 10c hourly wage boost, it was reported by Ass't Southern Dir. Frank Parker.

One hundred and ten members of the local are covered by the new agreement.

Although the local's two-year contract with Hills expired Aug. 2, the negotiations continued until an agreement was reached. The Hills company operates a chain of supermarkets across the state of Alabama, with the Local 261 members employed at the warehouse here.

"The increase of 6c an hour this year and 4c next year is in line with the in-

creases we have been getting elsewhere in warehouses," Parker said.

He noted that all other issues had been resolved earlier by the local and the Hills management.

The local's negotiators included Miller Sterling, Jesse Miles, Lovell Allen, E. P. Rookes, Eugene Ellis and Otis Taylor, assisted by Ala. Council Orgs. Harvey Mayo and Bill Langston and Parker.

The Midwest

Pickerington Creamery Struck in Ohio

PICKERINGTON, O.—Local 379's Unit N-1 struck the Pickerington Creamery at 6 a.m. on Sept. 2. Forty-six workers are employed at the creamery. The union shop and higher wages are the key issues in the walk-out.

"It's very quiet and very orderly," Int'l Rep. Ned Harkless said. "The boys are just plain on strike."

The creamery had been under contract for four years before its agreement with Local 379 expired Aug. 31. The management's last offer was rejected by the members Sept. 1, and the strike started the following morning.

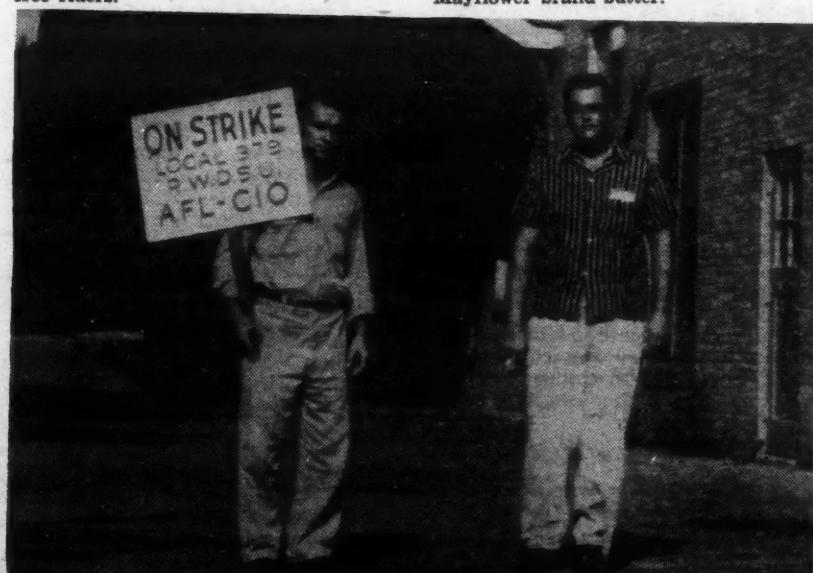
Of the 46 production workers at the plant, 37 are members of the union. The

nine non-workers include four members of the owner's family and four close friends.

The management has put off the question of a union shop four or five times, Harkless said, and this time the union members just got tired of carrying the free-riders.

Local 379 had filed notice of a possible strike 30 days before the contract's expiration with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. John Wagner, a service officer, attended the final meetings between the local and the creamery.

The Pickerington creamery produces Mayflower brand butter.



Picketing Pickerington (O.) Creamery are Howard Sallee (l.) and Herb Amspaugh of Local 379's Unit N-1.

RWDSU Teamwork Nets New Shop

CHICAGO, Ill.—Teamwork with a Miami, Fla., local of the RWDSU has won Local 20 of the Chicago Joint Board the first union contract for 60 employees of the Dixon Tomato Co. plant in Aurora, 40 miles southwest of here, it was reported by Henry Anderson, joint board president.

The two-year contract provides immediate hourly increases of 10 to 20c, seniority and grievance procedures, holidays, vacations and premium pay.

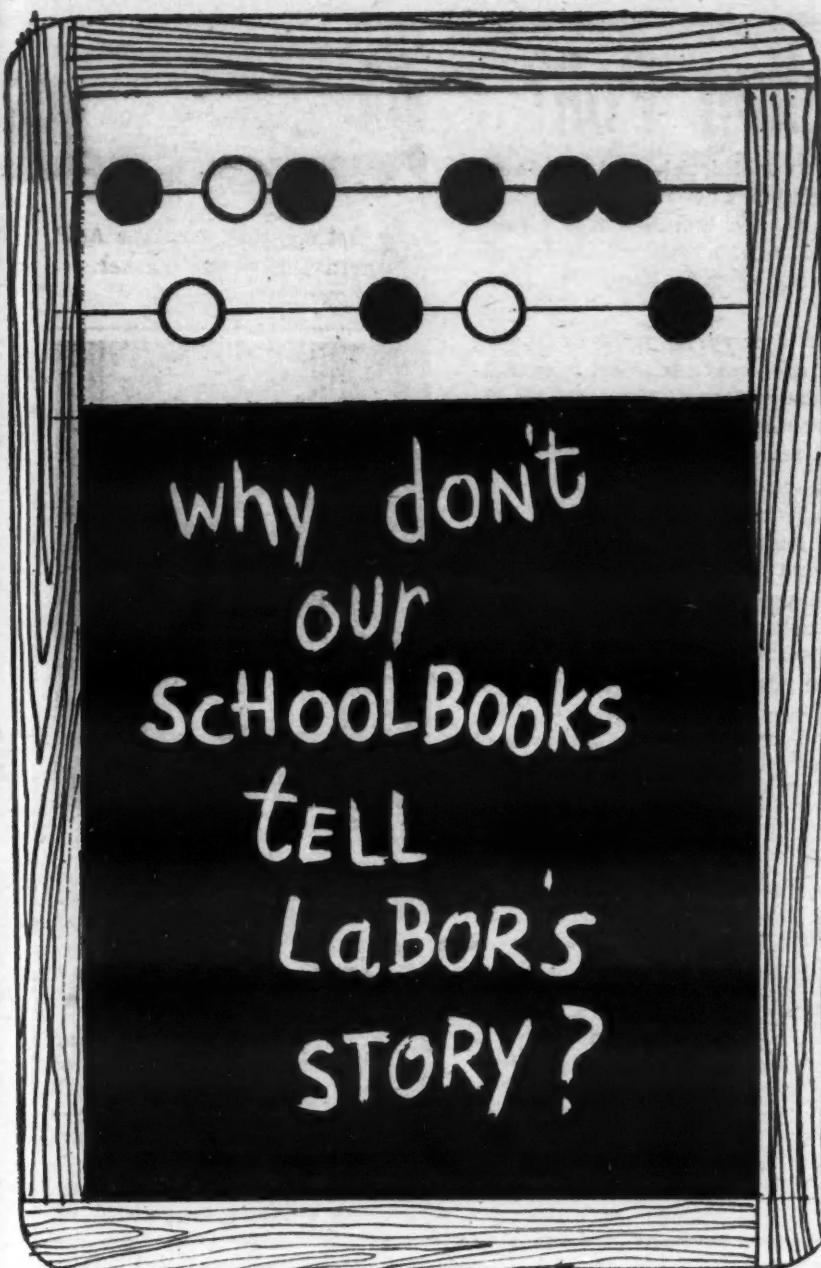
The pact sets a reopener after six months, at which time a new classification system will be set up. The workers will also get an automatic 5c increase across-the-board next July 1.

The Aurora firm, which is part of the Dixon Tom-A-Toe Co. in Atlanta, ripens and packs tomatoes. Another branch of the company is under contract to RWDSU Local 885 in Miami. Int'l Reps. Harry Bush and Danny Klein of the Miami RWDSU affiliate cooperated with the Chicago Joint Board in the organization of the plant and securing the contract.

Big Wage Boosts Mark Carnation Pact in Ill.

MORRISON, Ill.—Fifteen members of Local 52 have won large wage gains and improved fringe benefits in a 42-month contract negotiated recently in the Carnation Co. here, it was reported by Int'l Rep. John Capell.

The contract provides immediate wage increases of 11 and 12c an hour, with an additional 9 and 10c May 1, 1961. Two make-up increases totaling 11c are set for February 1962 and February 1963 in addition to a reopener on hourly rates only in February 1962.



feature Section

why don't our SCHOOLBooks TELL LABOR'S STORY?

By REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

The May issue of the *Unitarian Register*, monthly journal of the Unitarian Church, contains an article of extraordinary interest to union men and other workers. The author of the article is Stephen H. Fritchman, minister of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles. He pulls no punches. His words may seem too strong and old-fashioned to suit some people, but they are refreshing in these days of "pussyfooting." The article follows:

Labor, far from the myth taught us daily in the public media, is not too powerful. For skeptics on this point I urge a sober reading of the Congressional Record on last year's anti-labor bill.

Our newspapers are printed to carry advertisements and editorials friendly to the interests of those who pay for the advertisements. Stories favorable to the worker occasionally are published, almost by inadvertence or oversight. Ninety percent of the stories on labor in our daily papers and on TV and radio portray the worker in an unfavorable light.

I clipped for just one week a large local daily in Los Angeles to see if an opinion I formed 30 years ago needed overhauling. It didn't. One is expected to conclude that workers are greedy, recalcitrant, lazy, violent, narrowminded, and sectarian. That is the stereotype in our press, and you may test it for yourself.

School books given our children are no better. The same misshapen image of the worker is given millions of children year after year. George Rudisill at Wayne University in Detroit calls it "homogenized history," and I agree.

Our children are not told the clear, sharp, and often magnificent story of American workers over the past four hundred years. No credit is given for the Herculean achievement of toiling millions of men and women, black and white, slave and free, Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, believer and free-thinker, foreign-born and nativeborn.

Not only is present history homogenized. It even attempts to say that we have no working class, that everyone's a capitalist, machines do it all, and those aren't blisters and that isn't sweat and you aren't really tired and that pile of bills is just a result of your foolish surrender to the high priests of advertising.

What do I mean by homogenized history? The great names of labor leadership are unknown to our children and to many of their fathers and mothers, unknown even to some in the ranks of organized labor.

Yes, our textbooks and our daily press repeat the golden names of James Hill, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and Leland Stanford. But where do you find teachers well informed on William Sylvis, one of

the first organizers of labor in the United States of the iron-molders, or John Swinton, the first dedicated labor editor in America?

It is a spurious product we have peddled in our national market—history with labor's part left out. Let's not have another generation which gets schooling with the truth left out. Labor unions and friends of labor must work resolutely to fill in the great empty pages in the school books of the nation. There is much in the school books about freedom, but too often it is the freedom for wolves, not for workers.

The struggle for justice is too seldom told with any adequate exposition of labor's heroic sacrifices: the story of Big Bill Haywood shooting it out with hired gunmen in the mine wars in the Rockies; the story of Eugene Debs who taught millions of workers, railroad workers and many others, the harsh, cold truths of class conflict in an America that cherishes illusions, even now, that it has no classes.

Our skyscrapers, steel mills, vineyards, our coal mines and cotton fields are the achievement of human labor, not an investment trust or a big man in the front office. Their roles are real, but very secondary. Those who give of their physical energies are the more exhausted ones, the less rewarded ones. Let us never forget it. I want our textbooks to tell this homely truth. We need to remind our children of the railroad magnate Jay Gould who declared in 1886, "I can hire one half of the working class to kill the other half."

Why They're Better

If soft-souled folk tell me that was seventy-three years ago and things are better now, I say: possibly, and because of statesmen like Governor John Altgeld, Senator Robert Wagner, Sidney Hillman, Senator George Norris, and President Franklin Roosevelt; but far, far more because obscure printers, small town union organizers, fatigued farmers with dirt under their fingernails were tired of being victimized by the shrewd and the unscrupulous, and wanted a better chance to live longer and catch some of life's satisfactions.

America owes a great debt to its workers, past and present. It should be acknowledged and defined far oftener than it is by all of us. I protest the silence and the muted recognition of labor's tremendous contribution to our common welfare. The halls of Congress are filled with violent words denouncing labor.

Let the Federal reforms, the hand of righteous government start with those who are in the driver's seat of government—the great monopolists. There is a monumental hypocrisy at work that needs the spotlight of exposure.

It is my strong conviction, and has been for 30 years, that labor deserves a larger part of what it produces and far more power in our government, from city to state to Federal bodies. Labor produces the wealth and should never take the mean posture of standing hat in hand asking for favors. Be he well paid or poorly paid, skilled or unskilled, manual or white collar worker, he produces and he should prevail. The workers are not parasites or beggars. The working class should come first, not last. Labor should be no junior partner in a just society.

We will have wars, domestic and foreign, until this is recognized from pole to pole. The worker on farms, in factory, in a service position or a trade is no second-class citizen and deserves no crumbs, no remnants; he should have the best, not the least, for the simple elementary reason that he does the work, with brain or brawn.

Workers Not Clods

He is not a material commodity, like copper or fertilizer or oil. He is a man, not a clod. He is more valuable than a tin mine, a gas well, a thousand-acre farm; and until government says so in its laws, there will be strife. These simple elementary truths have not been said for years.

Many possess wealth who toil not at all. For 40 centuries the division of the fruits has been notoriously inequitable. Hence, the wars and revolutions. . . . The workers who risk life itself—not a few thousand dollars, but their only wealth, their brains and bodies—these men and women should come first in our scale of values.

I am not pleading for any particular economic program in fine detail; here we might differ greatly. I am pleading for a sense of moral values that puts people first and money second, that puts property second, where it should be, in the service of man.

How Accurate Is the Gallup Poll?

The public opinion poll has become a significant factor in modern political life. We may try to ignore or discount it but the polls are quoted more and more as the days grind out until election day.

This year, the most publicized poll of them all, Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion, marks its 25th anniversary. Since so many people question how the Gallup Poll operates and its accuracy in reflecting public opinion, Dr. Gallup has provided reporters with information in the techniques and methods used by his organization.

The Gallup report is informative and honestly admits that developments can take place which undermine the effectiveness of the poll.

The worst debacle which hit the Gallup Poll, for example, was in 1948 when Harry Truman and the Democrats scored a dramatic upset over Thomas Dewey and the Republicans. Gallup's explanation of what actually happened in that election follows:

"Last-minute developments can always shift opinion, especially of persons who have not definitely made up their minds how they will vote. In the 1948 Dewey-Truman campaign, a drop in the price of farm products just before the election was an important factor in shifting farm voters to the Truman side. In 1956, Eisenhower's majority was substantially increased by the Hungarian revolt and the Suez crisis which occurred just prior to the election."

Gallup said that the lessons of 1948 make it necessary for the pollsters to make basic changes in their procedure. For one, they now poll right up to election day. Even at that, the 1952 presidential election forecast was 4.4 percent off, considerably higher than the average deviation of 1.7 percent since 1948.

First-rate catastrophe hit a predecessor of the Gallup Poll back in 1936. "The Literary Digest" received 2,375,000 mail ballots from readers indicating

that Gov. Alf Landon would decisively defeat President Roosevelt. Everyone knows what happened. Roosevelt won by the greatest landslide in all history. The poll was 19 percent off. Not only did Landon lose but the loss sounded the death knell for "The Literary Digest" itself.

Gallup claims that if a representative sample of only 500 persons had been taken it would have indicated the great popular victory of Roosevelt. He insists that the poll would probably have been off only about 2 percent—the margin for probable error.

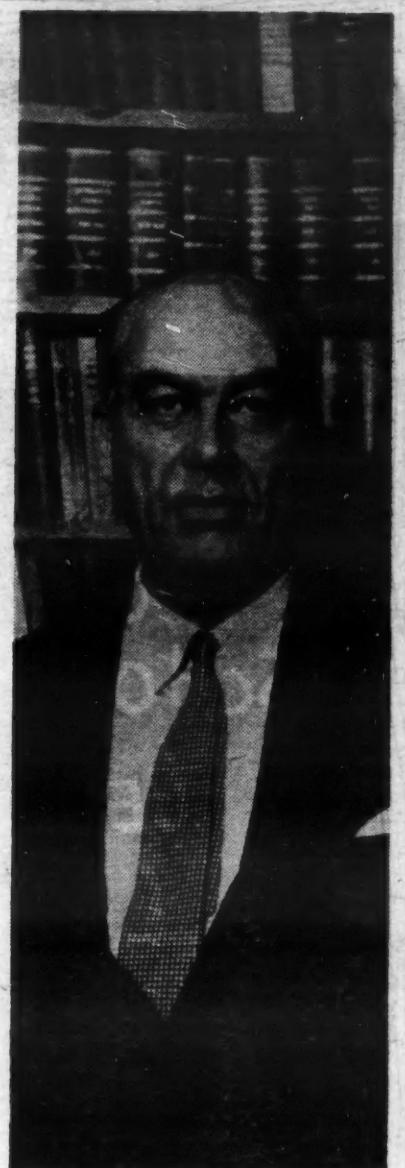
Gallup says that "a random or representative sample should contain approximately the same proportions of old persons and young—the educated and uneducated—rich and poor—farmers, unskilled workers, professional people, white collar workers, skilled laborers—Catholics and Protestants, etc.—as exist in the population. And the various regions of the country should be properly represented."

There is much concern in some quarters that the Gallup Poll actually serves to influence the votes of many persons, starting bandwagon movements. Gallup says this is not true and points to the victory of Truman when the poll said that Dewey would win.

On the other hand, if a candidate makes a poor showing in early polls there seems little question that many of his supporters will become discouraged. If there were no polls they would probably work right through to the election.

Another criticism of the Gallup Poll is the manner in which questions are presented. It is not always easy to phrase the questions to remove any hint of bias. Gallup maintains that the staff of the institute works carefully to remove any conditioning of the answers. Nevertheless, the system does not appear to be foolproof.

This article was prepared by the Public Affairs Institute, Dewey Anderson and Associates, 312 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington 3, D. C.



DR. GEORGE GALLUP



A Reminder of Ike's Vetoes of Pensions

To the Editor:

I hope you will keep before your co-workers some kind of a reminder of how President Eisenhower vetoed pensions for retired government workers two or three times during his term of office. Stoney Heart Ike is a piker when it comes to human welfare. Keep it before your readers day and night. That's the only way we will win.

Yours truly,
JIM JEFFERSON
Jersey City, N.J.

Argues Dems Are Harmful to Labor

To the Editor:

Well, the AFL-CIO has come out for two great men who are "friends of labor," Senators Kennedy and Johnson. I guess the labor leaders want another bill like the Landrum-Griffin bill, as these two men can get that kind of bill by but they can't get one for labor.

It looks like the leaders of the AFL-CIO want a man in the White House who will take over for them when they come out on strike, like Harry S. Truman took over the steel mills and forced the men back to work. I think he used the Taft-Hartley law about 5 or 6 times on labor and forced them back to work.

That takes the labor leaders off the hook, when the man in the White House takes over. They are not fooling the members who know that the GOP does not believe in forcing them to work. When workers go out on strike, they be-

lieve that the leaders should settle the strike themselves, not the President.

Workers know also that they are making more money now than ever before. More of them have autos and homes and money in the bank now than they had under Truman's term in office. I don't believe the members of organized labor want to have a wage control board again like H.S.T. had. They want to be free to ask for the wages they want, not what a wage board says they can have.

EARL RALSTON
Birmingham, Ala.

Sees Higher Prices Cutting Pension Value

To the Editor:

I see we have a great deal of pension law in force, but the trouble is that the fellow who gets a pension faces rising costs. Every so often, the price of food jumps up from 3 to 50 on different kinds of food. You should try to get a pension law that covers all classes of men and women, like the Townsend Plan. When an older person goes on a train, you pay the same price for the ticket as a young man or woman. A loaf of bread is the same price for all. When a man or woman passes a certain age he is too old to work but not too old to pay the price of the goods he or she buys. A \$200 pension when they first passed it doesn't amount to \$100 in buying power today.

You could make a study of it. The people over 65 years have a hard time keeping up with the rising price of all goods. When you work you try to make ends meet and then the company closes the door. You lose your group insurance and other benefits.

I believe that the Railroad Retirement Act, Social Security and other such programs should be put together, and should provide hospital and health care for the aged. The main point for putting them together is to keep overhead down to meet the big costs that will be coming up during the next 20 years when more and more people get past the 65-year mark.

FRANCIS J. BENDAY
Kansas City, Kan.

Interest 'Best Served' By Kennedy Victory

To the Editor:

I was among those who fervently hoped that Adlai Stevenson would be the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Although disappointed at his failure to be named, I believe that my interests are still best served by support of the Democratic Party and its candidate, Sen. Kennedy.

I believe that a Democratic president who can look to advice and participation in his administration from men like Mr. Stevenson, Chester Bowles, Governor Collins of Florida, Sen. Wayne Morse, and many more principled men and women from all parts of our country and from all walks of life, could lead us toward a more hopeful, stable, and peaceful future.

One thing is certain, we sure need a change from the "Get Tough" foreign policy which has pushed us so close to the brink of war so often during the past eight years of Republican leadership in the White House.

As I see it, the Democratic Party has in its ranks many thousands whose wisdom, experience, opinions, and advice, if

needed and sought by Sen. Kennedy, can make him into one of our country's finest presidents.

JERRY KATZ
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Likes Stevenson Best, Will Vote for Kennedy

To the Editor:

I am grateful for the opportunity to express my opinion of the candidates for President of the U.S.A.

My choice (and millions of others) is a great American with clear and forward-looking vision—with a superior mind and wordliness that raises him far above both candidates. The name of Adlai Stevenson is known and respected throughout the world.

But he was not chosen. I was terribly disappointed but I refuse to despair. I want to use my vote. I do not want to stay home on election day (our forefathers have given their lives for us to have the right to exercise this privilege).

I am going to vote for Senator John Kennedy for the following reasons: I believe the Senator is much more sincere than Vice-President Nixon. But the main reason is that he is intelligent enough to realize that we live in a complex world.

If there are any solutions to our problems, they will have to be solved by the genius of men with high intellect like Adlai Stevenson. I am sure that if elected Senator Kennedy will place Adlai Stevenson in a position where history will write that he was not only of benefit to the American people, but to all mankind.

MRS. KATIA SPELOTTI
Forest Hills, New York



Facing WPIX television cameras in unique pre-Labor Day broadcast are, from left, Mario Abreu, Cleveland Robinson, William Michelson and David Livingston of District 65. Reporters at right are Stan Levey, Mitchel Levitas and Austin Perlow.

District 65 Leaders Meet the Press on TV

By TOM GLENNON

District 65 played host to the New York public Sept. 4 when its officers met reporters of the metropolitan press in an open, unrehearsed TV meeting over WPIX to discuss the union's plans for Labor Day, its union election and participation in the national election.

'65' Pres. David Livingston welcomed and answered the queries of New York Times reporter Stanley Levey, Mitchel Levitas of the New York Post and Austin Perlow of the Long Island Press. Org. Dir. Bill Michelson, Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson and Gen. Org. Mario Abreu joined in the discussion.

To start the half-hour program, Times labor writer Levey asked how District 65 got its membership to participate in the union's activities in such great numbers: "Is the participation the result of force, or fines, or is it the good old democratic process in operation?"

Michelson answered by citing the union's monthly membership meetings, where "the very nature of the meetings is such that the members know that they are making the decisions. Over the years our members have come to look upon the union as their own organization, and the campaigns and policies we endorse or undertake are their campaigns and policies."

Pres. Livingston pointed out that the only "compulsion" brought to bear on the members to participate in the Labor Day Parade, for instance, is the recognition by other members that if a member doesn't participate "he is simply not regarded as a good member of the union. Basically the compulsion that exists is the compulsion to be a good citizen."

Perlow of the Long Island Press asked the '65' leaders what steps are being taken to convince the members that they ought to register in the national elections, and "which candidate do you favor?"

Livingston said it was very possible that the national election could hang on the voter participation in populous New York City, and that the union was making strenuous efforts to register every member.

Abreu estimated that last year only 90,000 voted out of a Puerto Rican population of nearly one million in New York.

Post reporter Levitas asked if the union was training its Puerto Rican members in English "so that they can pass the current literacy requirements of the law."

Livingston cited union proposals which would permit literacy requirement reading matter to be in both English and Spanish, with the answers in English, and said he believed this change could be accomplished within the present election law.

Livingston then said attempts are being made to have Spanish speaking people staff voting places. "The truth is," he said, "the overwhelming majority of Spanish voters could pass the literacy test, but there is a certain amount of fear and hesitation . . . any steps taken to increase the confidence of this prospective voter would make a big change in the Puerto Rican registration."

Abreu added, "I think that this year we could register double the amount of people that were registered last year. There are 150 organizations in the city working on this problem, and we in '65' are prepared to teach the literacy test requirements."

Levitias then asked, "Would the union be interested in registering its members if you thought they were going to vote Republican?"

Livingston said flatly, "We think everybody ought to register and vote, no matter how he's going to vote. There's no question of that."

The next question was simple and direct. The Long Island Press reporter asked, "How will you vote yourself?"

Livingston replied that the membership would decide its choice of candidate for itself "after intense discussion," and continued: "Personally, I believe that the country would suffer a disaster if Nixon became its president, and would be infinitely better off if Senator Kennedy is elected President. But I'll say this, if the membership should either endorse Mr. Nixon, or more realistically, perhaps, should decide to endorse neither candidate, then the officers of the union, despite their personal preferences, would not campaign for a candidate. We will do precisely what our members instruct us, no more and no less."

In answer to a question as to whether or not the membership had been polled as to its preference, Bill Michelson replied, "Our executive council, a representative leadership body of the union comprising a group of about 400, was overwhelmingly in favor of Kennedy. In the General Council meeting of about 1,000 of our stewards, a brief testing was held. There was no question but that the overwhelming bulk of our stewards favor endorsement of Kennedy, and they felt that the members they represent would also probably endorse Kennedy at the membership meetings."

Cleveland Robinson was asked to appraise the reaction of the Negro voter to the candidates. Robinson replied, "There is widespread concern among our Negro members as to what happens on civil rights." Robinson observed that this does not exclude other important matters, such as minimum wage laws, medical care and other programs.

Then he said: "While there may be some Negro members who may hesitate at voting for Kennedy, I have found none who feels that they ought to vote for Mr. Nixon." Robinson cited what he described as, "Mr. Nixon's silence on the great issues," and concluded, "personally I feel that with sober discussion on all the issues, our members, and this includes our Negro members, will solidly support the Kennedy ticket."

All three reporters asked probing questions on the union's elections, now under way.

Michelson pointed out that a candidate for office in District 65 must receive a majority of all eligible votes, noting that David Livingston for example, up for re-election as president, will have to receive somewhere in the vicinity of 18,000 votes in order to be elected.

Michelson said that there were about 70 contests for posts ranging from local chairman to general organizer.

Livingston, when asked by the Long Island Press reporter what would happen if he did not get the necessary majority of eligible votes, said that another election would probably be scheduled, "and I don't think, in my case, if that were to occur, that I could again be a candidate."

Winding up the program Livingston issued a call reminding '65' members in the viewing audience to march in the Labor Day Parade, vote in the union's election, and register to vote in the national election Nov. 8.

Trash on the

U.S. Airwaves

By MORRIS S. NOVIK

Just prior to World War II, there were some 900 radio stations in the United States. Today there are more than 3,500. The radio industry is prospering. If, as was first thought, TV would sound the death knell of radio, this has certainly not come to pass.

Pre-war radio consisted of the old stations—the pioneers, the heart of the great networks. There were the regional and local stations that gained prestige and influence because they were network affiliates, and there were the small independent, low-powered stations.

The small stations begged, borrowed or bought records. They played to their special audiences—mountain music, western music, jazz, classics, spirituals, gospel music; or they specialized in foreign-language programs. They didn't do much of anything else but they did serve their special audiences.

The networks produced and broadcast programs with big stars. They featured symphony orchestras, variety shows, worldwide news and comment programs, and, of course, soap operas.

The big broadcasting questions of the day were whether we had too many soap operas; whether the networks dominated the local stations, etc. There was much pleading for more special events, more local programs, more public service time.

But the point is that pre-war radio was diversified radio. The listener had a choice. Today he is rapidly losing that choice. And in some areas he has lost it already.

The rush for radio grants when the war ended was followed by the mad rush for TV. The bigtime operators all tried to get into that "greener pasture." Their interest, their money, their staffs were deep in the struggle to get in on TV's ground floor.

Invasion By Television

With the arrival and growth of TV came the oversized advertising budgets and the hungry search for ratings. In the first stage of TV, expenses were high and income was low. And a great deal of money was moved from radio to the TV side of broadcasting, and at a time when TV was cutting the audience and the income of radio stations.

This made it necessary for radio to look toward new formats. There was no longer the concern for diversified programs. Records and disk jockeys could fill the bill.

Because it was cheap—and because it permitted almost unlimited spot announcements—the music-and-news format soon predominated. News staffs went out of existence, and five-minute summaries were clipped from the national news service wires. Teletypes took the place of competent newsmen and news commentators at the stations.

The format was simple—canned news and the top 40 records—with no talk. In selling this concept, the stations stressed "cost-per-thousand" rather than program content and the advertisers, at least, were happy.

Instead of holding the line and trying to improve radio, the big stations—the network stations—capitulated; some more, some less, some all the way.

Today there are no "small" radio stations in the old sense. They are all equal competitors, using identical weapons in the battle for the lucrative listener market.

Was this the intent of the Communications Act? Are present-day programming and advertising practices in the public interest? Do such policies carry out the pledges made to the

Mr. Novik, a radio and television consultant since 1932, is a well-known and highly-respected figure in the broadcasting industry. He has directed the operation of broadcasting stations, both commercial and non-commercial, among them the noted New York City municipal station, WNYC. His article is an adaptation of testimony he gave before a recent hearing of the Federal Communications Commission on the public service aspects of radio programming.

Commission by the station operator when he was an applicant for a license?

Far be it from me to recommend any form of censorship in broadcasting. Quite the reverse. I am completely opposed to any form of censorship, whether by a government agency or anyone else. And yet there exists today—and it is getting more and more complete—a form of contrived censorship that is withholding from the American public the breadth, depth, scope and diversification of radio programming that is their right.

A music-and-news operation, disk jockey followed by disc jockey, and music drawn from the "top" 40 records of the week is not a radio station. It is a jukebox with a bulletin board. And it is inimical to the public interest.

Radio and, of course, television are, first and foremost, communications media, not advertising media. Advertising has participated and, in many instances, utilized radio and TV admirably. But broadcasting was not created solely, or even primarily, as a vehicle for shopping news.

Broadcasting Magazine used this analogy: "Both the 24-sheet billboards and the New York Times serve useful purposes but it hardly need be said that their natures are dissimilar." In radio today, we have too much of the billboard and not enough of the New York Times.

A broadcaster is neither a billboard nor a supermarket operator. His primary obligation is to serve—not sell.

FCC Must Set the Rules

Of the more than 3,500 radio stations in the United States, only about 1,550 are members of their own industry trade association, the National Association of Broadcasters. Of the 1,550, only about 700 have subscribed to the NAB's "Standards of Good Practices."

Quite aside from these statistics, it is obvious that industry's voluntary action, the codes of good business practice and, if you will, individual conscience are not enough. The Federal Communications Commission has both the responsibility and the authority to set the rules for service and competition.

The Commission must let the broadcaster know when he is living up to his obligations and when he is not. And if he continues to fall down on his obligations, then he must be called to account.

Commercialism as such is not the issue. The issues of programming and public service should be divorced from the question of advertising policy. They are both essential parts of the whole, but they should be considered separately.

Newspapers, which carry paid advertising, receive second-class mailing privileges from the Post Office because our government recognizes the public stake in the distribution of news. The Sears-Roebuck catalogue does not receive second-class mail privileges. Both contain advertising, but the contents and purposes of each are not the same.

Similarly, a music-and-news station which confines its public service to spot announcements cannot claim to be operating in the best public interest of the community it serves. Spot announcements are slogans, and slogans do not replace discussion in depth.

How can a spot announcement present the issues inherent in selecting the site of a new public school, pay raises for policemen or firemen, slum clearance and the construction of new housing?

This is even more serious in the case of national and world issues, on which the networks are doing a good job. But can the networks continue when affiliates refuse to carry network world news reports, talk and discussion shows, by confining themselves to music-and-news—and the news must be compressed into less than five minutes.

Radio today is facing its gravest crisis. If current broadcasting practices are condoned, and jukebox-bulletin boards allowed to become the radio of the 1960's, we shall undoubtedly see the end of network radio. And with it will go all of the creative, diversified programming that served the nation. Very few individual stations or groups of stations have the resources and vision to produce such diversification.

The disintegration of network radio in these critical times poses a serious problem not only for the radio industry but for the nation. Only if the Commission speaks up can the situation be saved.



BOSSES IN THE "WORKERS' STATE"



Soviet Executives Follow 'Capitalist' Practices

By RICHARD LOGAN and HENRY PALEY

"All power to the workers . . . down with the bosses!"

On these phrases Soviet Communism has recruited millions of sympathizers.

But some recent studies of boss-worker relationships inside Russia expose in a new light the hypocrisy of the claim that the USSR is a worker's paradise.

Two new books written by U.S. management specialists, following extensive research and visits to Russia, demonstrate that the Soviet boss-man is far more similar to his American counterpart than we might have imagined.

Even more significant, to U.S. union members, is the fact that Russian bosses enjoy many of the "management rights" which employers here have been howling to get for years.

An inescapable conclusion to be drawn from "The Red Executive" by David Granick and "Factory and Manager in the USSR" by Joseph Berliner is that the Soviet executive wants to (and does) run his plant without interference from the workers.

Berliner, of Syracuse University, and Granick, of the University of Wisconsin, both demonstrate that Russian management has been just as skillful as employers here in skimming off the cream of the enterprise for themselves.

There are so many similarities between U.S. and Russian bosses that it would require little imagination to conceive of top General Electric, General Motors or International Paper executives exchanging jobs with their counterparts operating under the hammer and sickle.

Consider these earmarks of the typical Russian factory manager:

- he's generally from an upper class family (his father was an executive);
- he's a college graduate;
- he belongs to what are considered "respectable" organizations;
- he's willing to use payola to attain his objective;
- he's forever griping about bureaucrats in government;
- he likes incentive plans;
- he uses time-study to speed-up production;
- he establishes ever-increasing production standards for the workers;
- a good part of his income comes from bonuses paid in addition to his salary;
- he earns roughly five to six times the income of the average worker in his plant;
- he gets special tax concessions from the government;
- he works long hours and has a high ulcer rate;
- he travels in the same "set" as those holding positions of power in government.

Both Granick and Berliner paint a picture of the Soviet executive as an organization man . . . a man interested in pay and prestige.

Although the walls of Soviet factories continue to flaunt heroic-sized murals of Lenin addressing the proletariat and while Russian art redundantly portrays muscled, handsome working men and women as the Soviet ideal . . . the drive for status in the USSR is as white-collar-materialistic as in the capitalist U.S.A.

Berliner writes: "A number of conversations with

young Soviet people have convinced me that to be a 'worker' is something devoutly to be shunned by most young people who have reached the high school level."

While Berliner reports that higher education opportunities are "absolutely free, and most students of any merit earn stipends besides," he goes on, too: "Lower income young Soviet people may nevertheless be unable to go off to college if the family needs their earnings."

Granick investigated the family background of Soviet management types and found that, contrary to the proclamations of Communist dogma, ancestry seems to be an increasing factor in determining who holds positions of authority in Russia.

Comparing family origins of U.S. and Soviet executives, he observed: ". . . the son of a white-collar employee, professional or business owner, had eight times as good a chance of reaching top-management rank in the United States as did the sons of manual workers and farmers, and that he had six times as good a chance in the Soviet Union."

Just as the Russian or American boss tends to come from the "proper" family, so do they both associate themselves with the "proper" organizations when they enter the business world.

In the U.S. the aspiring young executive will join the Chamber of Commerce, the political party toward which top management of his company leans and the various fraternal and civic clubs considered respectable. The ambitious young Soviet management-type will have a somewhat easier job since all of these are combined in one, the Communist Party, the respectable organization in Russia.

Both the American and Soviet bosses will undoubtedly support these organizations financially. The Russian organization man will pay perhaps three percent of his income toward Communist Party and "trade union" dues.

Ideals Fade on the Job

As a young student the upcoming Russian boss may have ideals not unlike those of his counterpart on a U.S. campus. But once away from the ivory tower, east or west, the aspiring young executive soon finds philosophic morality being ground away by the harsh realities of the industrial system.

The lofty pronouncements of the Communist philosophers, still being circulated by Soviet propagandists as if they were factual reports of life under the Kremlin's regime, are in stark contrast to this paragraph by Berliner about a young Communist idealist at work in Russian industry:

"A young Soviet chemist had been assigned to the quality control department of his enterprise. He was quite pleased with himself when his test showed that a sample of production, which had previously been declared acceptable by his laboratory chief, turned out to contain an excess of phosphorous. He reported the 'error' and expected a bonus for it. Instead his boss obtained a new sample, gave it to an outside chemist for analysis and submitted a report showing that the batch of production was acceptable after all. The young chemist protested, was transferred to another shop, and was finally fired on trumped-up charges."

Just as the naive American youngster is initiated into the morality of selling used cars, settling insurance claims or designing consumer products so they will shortly become obsolescent, so the Russian college graduate is quickly indoctrinated to Soviet business ethics.

"In many cases he is ordered by the manager to do things which he regards as unethical or illegal, while in other cases he learns from others who have the same rank as his own how they became a success. He learns specific techniques of violating the law, together with

definitions of situations in which those techniques may be used. Also he develops a general ideology. This ideology grows out of the specific practices and is in the nature of generalization by phrases such as 'we are not in business for our health,' 'business is business' and 'no business was ever built on the beatitudes.' These generalizations . . . assist the neophyte in business to accept the illegal practices and provide rationalization for them."

One Russian manager boldly wrote in a signed Communist newspaper article that a "zealous plant director must be willing to juggle the books so as to cover necessary expenditures from grants made 'or other purposes.'

In this country we've come to call influence peddling "payola"; the Russian term for it is "blat." With minor variations, the techniques are the same in Kharkov as in Chicago.

The main difference between business bribery in this country and behind the Iron Curtain is that U.S. payola is more frequent at the sales end of manufacturing while Russian blat is spread around the procurement sector of the enterprise.

We read in the American newspapers about gifts slipped under the table by eager businessmen peddling equipment to government agencies. The annual yule-time payola to prospective customers runs into the millions while companies which lavish yachting holidays, Cadillacs and Broadway entertainment on buyers have practically gained government sanction of these not-so-subtle forms of bribery by being allowed to call them "sales expenditures" in calculating their tax bills. The U.S. public accepted this with little ethical protest. Even General Electric's use of professional prostitutes to push sales caused little stir in the press.

The Russian executive has little to fret about on the sales side of his business, but he is concerned about obtaining sufficient supplies and materials with which to meet the "norms" set for his plant. Just as the U.S. boss worries about stockholder pressure, the Soviet manager is conscious of government (i.e. Communist Party) impatience with failure to grind out production on schedule.

To help short-cut and undercut the system of supply, Red bosses use black market-type expeditors called "tolkachi." These jobs are not listed as such on the plant's payroll, but, according to Berliner, Russian management "somehow" provides employment for them.

How Russians Get Payola

How do they operate? Here's Berliner's description:

"The chief job of the expeditor is to make sure that his enterprise gets the materials it needs when it needs them. Accordingly he spends most of his time on the road, visiting his enterprise's suppliers, handing out little gifts here and there to assure that his orders are well handled, picking up supplies of one kind or another that his firm may be able to use or trade for other goods. Much of their activity is associated with the black market, that is, obtaining materials for which no allocation order has been issued . . . To keep the record clean, they are carried on the books as 'senior buyer' or 'supply agent.' If they are known to be particularly expert at this work they may be asked by other firms to represent them. Nothing is known of their incomes, but there is no doubt they earn many times their base pay."

Nor do the tolkachi deal in small potatoes. *Izvestia* (April 4, 1959) reported the case of the expeditor who was sent by his firm to pick up some tires. He was given 62,000 rubles for his trip; spent 42,000 of it for gifts. That's about \$10,500 worth of payola for the privilege of buying \$5,000 worth of tires. Perhaps he was wallowing in too much vodka or was downright careless; at any rate that blat peddler was caught and imprisoned . . . hence the news story.

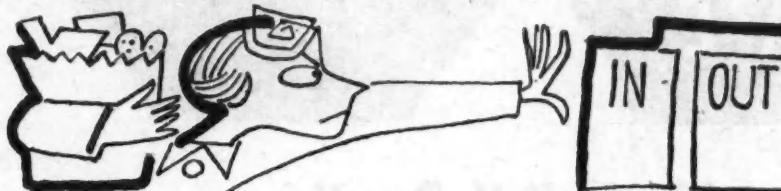
(To Be Continued in next issue of The Record.)

Horse-and-Buggy Girl

By JANE GOODSELL

Modern life demands too much of me. My reflexes aren't very fast, and I can't seem to move with the times.

Take those magic-eye doors, for instance. The supermarket where I shop installed them several months ago. At first they unnerved me. I walked up to them, poised to push, and there wasn't anything to push. They popped open, and I nearly fell to my face.



...Well, I finally got used to them, and now I expect all glass doors to pop open for me. I barge up under full steam, expecting them to swing wide open, and they don't. My nose is getting pretty sore. Glass doors are hard.

How can I feel secure in a world as inconsistent as this?

I haven't any real faith in miracle drugs, even though they cure me overnight—which is too fast. I'd like to spend a day in bed now and then. Even so, I haven't any confidence in a little white pill that looks exactly like all other little white pills. Even when I have to fork over \$8.40 a bottle, I'm not impressed. Mustard plasters, vile-tasting cough syrups, camphorated oil, steam kettles—these impress me. I feel that I'm in there fighting, with real weapons.

I'm the wrong size. I'm too big for a size 12 and too small for a size 14. Nothing fits me. And my family is the wrong size. There are five of us. Recipes are geared to serve four people or six people and, since my arithmetic is pretty weak, our refrigerator is always cluttered with little dabs of leftovers that nobody wants to eat.

Sports cars infuriate me. I drive around and around the block, looking for a place to park, and I finally spot an empty space. But when I drive up to it, it isn't empty. It's half filled with a Volkswagen or a Corvette. Those little cars are a menace. And the most maddening thing about them is that I want one myself.

I keep lighting the wrong ends of filtered cigarettes.



Can't something be done about wire coat hangers? Struggling with interlocked wire coat hangers takes its toll on a nation's health. There's too much high blood pressure these days anyway.

I don't like ballpoint pens. Writing with them seems negative and remote, and they take all the dash out of a signature.

Fluorescent lights make me look sick.

The doctor no longer asks me to stick out my tongue. He gives me a complete examination, asks me a lot of impudent questions, sends me off to another doctor to get \$30 worth of barium X-rays, and never once does he look at my tongue to see if it's coated. I guess that's gone out of style, too.



Modern life is too modern for me. I can't adjust to it.

Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Housing Squeeze Worse; What to Look for When Choosing a Home

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

This year's building slump is a blow to families seeking homes. By mid-1960 only 630,000 new homes had been started compared to 766,000 last year. One builder says that if construction continues to lag behind our mushrooming population, in a few years we're going to be the best-dressed, best-fed, fastest-moving nation of tent dwellers on earth.

Not that we're really going to live in tents, of course. But in a recent article, Arthur Watkins, former architectural editor of *Architectural Forum*, warned that the present shortage is mild compared to what's likely around the end of 1960s. That's when wave after wave of post-war babies will be forming families and seeking homes.

Prices have risen too, though the 1960 slump has curbed the rate of rise. Construction costs have been rising at a dismally stubborn rate of about 3.6 percent a year for the past ten years. This year's boost has been held to about 1.7 percent. Thus, 1949's \$10,000 house cost \$13,600 by 1959, and now \$13,830. If you can find it, that is.

The scarcity of new homes at reasonable prices is leading many moderate-income families to shop for older ones when family size or other needs require a move. Actually the average American family nowadays moves about once every five years, Census figures show.

An older house in good condition may be a comparatively reasonable buy. It often offers more space than new houses. But if there are serious defects, an older house can be a terrific expense. Basic repairs can run into several thousand dollars.

If you do inspect carefully, preferably with the aid of construction experts, you may be able to detect any serious flaws. Arthur Tauscher, a home-inspection consultant, recently pointed out that if you know the defects beforehand, you may be able to get a price adjustment to pay for the necessary work, or get such contractual protection as a termite guarantee.

Inspection consultants say that the eight most common defects in older houses, and which you need to look for most carefully, are:

Inadequate wiring (most frequent flaw); termite damage and wood rot (potentially most expensive); inadequate or outworn heating system; obsolete or inadequate hot-water heater; insufficient insulation; poor plumbing; wornout roof; wet basement and poor drainage around the house.

Watkins has written an informative illustrated booklet called "How To Judge A House." It tells how to check quality in both new and old houses. This 36-page guide is available for \$1 from All About Houses, Inc., 25 Rite St., Piermont, N.Y. One of the most useful sections of the booklet shows in detail what to look for in an older house, and what various repairs may cost. Here are the costs:

Inadequate wiring: The older the house, the poorer the wiring is likely to be unless a previous owner has rewired, Watkins advises. Nowadays houses need at least a three-wire, 220-volt, 100-amp main electric board; more for a large house or if there's an electric range. He advises allowing approximately \$150-\$350 if a new electric service and main board is required, plus \$5-\$8 for each new outlet and switch needed, and \$25-\$50 for each special circuit for such appliances as an electric dryer.

Termites: You really need a termite specialist to check a house before you buy (inspection fee may be as little as \$5-\$10 without a written guarantee, more with). Watkins estimates possible costs of repair of termite damage at \$150 to \$5,000 and even more.

Heating system: Many older houses have converted furnaces or boilers. A converted plant may be satisfactory, but one especially designed for the type of fuel it now uses, such as oil or gas, is preferable. But even more importantly, a furnace or boiler 20-25 years old may not last much longer, although hot-water boilers do generally last longer than warm-air furnaces, and cast-iron boilers longer than steel.

Watkins says the installed cost of a new warm-air furnace starts at \$500-\$750. A new hot-water boiler may run from \$750 to \$1,500. If a whole new heating system is needed, the bill can run from \$1,500 to \$5,000, depending on the size of the house.

Hot-water heater: This may be either of insufficient capacity or worn out. Watkins estimates installed cost of a new hot water tank heater at \$135-\$185 for a 40-50 gallon gas-fired model, more for electric units.

Insulation: Most pre-World War II houses were built without any insulation. Even many built up to 1955 have attic insulation but little or none in the walls, Watkins says. You generally can see attic insulation in the attic floor, but may have to ask the seller if he had insulation blown into the walls. You also can judge whether exterior walls are much colder than interior walls by holding your hand against both.

Typical cost of insulating walls runs about 20-30 cents per square foot; attic floors, about 10 cents. Total cost for a typical older house would run \$250-\$500.

Plumbing: Common troubles are inadequate pressure due to corroded pipes, and inadequate septic tanks. Bad plumbing may be encountered especially in houses with iron pipes more than 25 years old. The amount of water pressure from top-floor faucets is the surest tattletale. New plumbing costs can vary greatly. Figure at least \$500 to \$1,000, Watkins advises, or get a plumber's estimate. Septic tank repairs may run from \$100 to \$1,000.

Roof: An asphalt-shingle or built-up roof may need repairs or replacement if it is more than 10-15 years old. Cost of patching a roof may be \$50 up. A new asphalt-shingle roof will cost from \$300 for a small house to as much as \$750 for a large one.

Basement: Usual clues to dampness are dark stains on walls and floor, flaky cement on walls, mildew, dry rot in ceiling beams. Correcting a wet basement can cost \$500 up, and sometimes is impossible if the house was not correctly built, Watkins advises.

lighter side of the record

Slip

"You say you want the death certificate changed, doctor?" asked the puzzled clerk. "It's quite against the rules, you know."

"I know that, but it's important," said the doctor. "You see, I was in a hurry and didn't pay any attention to the space marked 'Cause of Death,' and that's where I signed my name."

Cow Cow Item

The town bad girl recently fetched up with a little bundle of joy. Since she was penniless, unmarried, and disowned, the hospital bill had to be paid by the municipal treasury. Later, however, the parenthood of the child was established in the local court, and the alleged young father slapped with a stiff fine for his illicit activities.

When the treasurer's report was read at the annual town council meeting, it became evident that the municipality had come out nearly a hundred dollars ahead on this tearful transaction. One of the elderly councilmen cleared his throat and addressed his colleagues:

"I move we breed her again."

Perfect Alibi

John opened the door of his house at 7 a.m. to find a furious wife who had waited up for him all night. He spoke right out: "I stopped in for a drink on the way home last night and got to talking to a beautiful blonde in the bar. And that's the way the night went."

The seething wife narrowed her eyes to slits as she glared at her wayward spouse. "All right," she growled, "how much did you lose in the poker game?"



"I'M YOUR NEW EFFICIENCY EXPERT . . . WHAT TIME IS MY COFFEE BREAK?"



A STRANGER? This former "Miss Texas," Carol Douglas, is east as one of Ernie Kovacs' many girl friends in Columbia's "Strangers When We Meet."

Different Types

Two young guys were discussing their conquests and the first young man reminisced rapturously about one of his former girl friends, mentioning that she was a twin. "Twins?" his buddy queried. "How did you tell them apart?"

"Oh, that wasn't so hard. Her brother has a mustache!"

Under Oath

An attorney was prosecuting a pugnacious old gentleman who was accused of having shot up a neighbor more than just somewhat. The defendant was on the stand and giving the prosecutor a rough time.

"Are you acquainted with any of the men on the jury?" the prosecutor asked.

"More than half of them," the old guy replied.

"Are you willing to swear," the prosecutor pursued, "that you know more than half of the jurors?"

"If you put it that way," the defendant snarled, "I'm willin' to swear I know more than all of them put together!"

Modern Dress

"Look at the way these young people dress today!" snorted the judge at the horse show to another judge standing next to him. "See that thing with a poodle haircut, blue jeans, and shirt hanging out. I can't tell whether it's a boy or girl!"

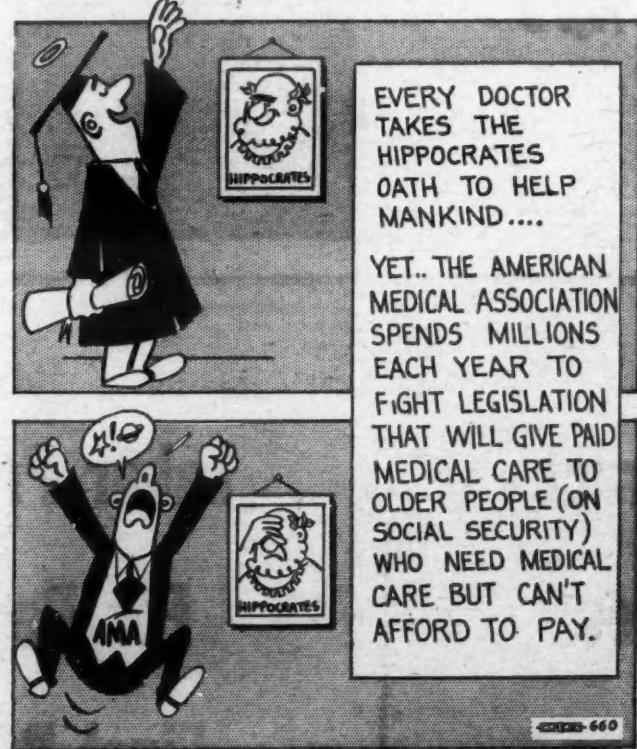
The judge he was talking to coldly answered, "I assume you it is a girl—she is my daughter."

"My apologies," mumbled the first judge. "I hadn't known you were her father."

"I'm NOT," snapped the parent, "I'm her mother!"



Paradox of Our Times



PASS THIS PAPER ON TO AN UNORGANIZED WORKER!



Generous Spouses

A man advertised for a wife and got 200 replies—most of which said, "You can have mine."

Women Trouble

The sultan kept his harem several miles away from his palace, and each day he sent a trusted servant to fetch one of the wives. The sultan lived to be 87; the servant died at 40.

MORAL: It's not the women who kill you, it's the running after them.

Daffinitions

Homily: Opposite of pretty.

Serpentine: An adolescent reptile.

Maximum: Maxie isn't talking.

Minimum: Neither is Minnie.

Oh, Well

A wit of our acquaintance claims that psychiatry is the art of analyzing ouches on couches.

Looks

Then there was the girl who got all her good looks from her father. He was a plastic surgeon.

One And Only

Despite anything you may have heard, Alcatraz is still the only pen with a lifetime guarantee.

Try It

Will-power has been defined as the ability to eat just one salted peanut.

SMALL People



SMALL People



LABOR SUPPORTS KENNEDY

***AFL-CIO Endorses
Democratic Ticket;
RWDSU Board Votes
Unanimous Backing***

— Page 3



**First A&P Contract
Covers 8 Stores
In Knoxville, Tenn.**

— Page 8

**Labor Presses Drive
For Registration;
Final Dates Listed**

— Page 2